### NEW NATIONAL ERA.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Editor.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870.

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WE call upon our friends everywhere to in terest themselves in procuring and forwarding subscriptions to the New NATIONAL ERA. A little effort of individuals in the localities where | done great things for the colored man, but it | her? When a man is grappling as in a death they reside can be made to aid us materially. Now is the time to make the effort, as the fall no defect in the measure itself, but from the saulted him without cause, he may be excused campaigns are approaching.

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#### The Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

Washington, D

The organization of the Union Congressional Republican papers throughout the country will aid the good cause by copying the list of the

officers of the committee: Hon. HENRY WILSON, Chairman, HON. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary, HON. SIMON CAMERON, HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Hon. B. F. RICE, HON. FRED. A. SAWYER,

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HON. AARON A. SARGENT, Colonel J. H. CLENDENING, Ass't Secretary WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer, All communications should be addressed to Hon. Jas. H. Platt, Jr., M. C., Washington,

SEND ON YOUR MONEY .- We receive a great many letters, saving that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names, with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of

#### the subscribers. Evansville Celebration.

A lengthy account of this interesting occassion is published in the Evansville Journal. The proceedings as therein set forth evince the same grateful sentiments, the same intelligent appreciation of this sublime triumph of liberty. the same sagacious discernment and proper discrimination between the friends and foes of human progress, shown by similar demonstrations of the newly enfranchised citizens throughout the Union. In the series of brief and ap propriate resolutions adopted there was one very heartily endorsing Senator Morron, and pledging their unreserved support to the Repub lican party. Timely and eloquent addresses were made by Mr. T. J. MAHONEY, Rev. J. M. TOWNSEND, Rev. A. F. HALL, Rev. GREEN MC FARLAND, Major H. A. MATTISON. It must have seemed to the old citizens of that rather dark corner of Indiana as if the negroes were about to take the place, so imposing appears to They are compelled to pay an annual tax for have been the Celebration.

## Abbreviated Correspondence.

A letter of W. F. TAYLOR, Baltimore, says that the stationing of Dr. REVELS over Bethel Church, in that city, is a great success; that the Doctor is fully imbued with the spirit of Christ; that in the pulpit he is earnest and solemn; that in company he is graceful; that he does not meddle with problematical theology; that he preaches practical religion; that he tells the people what many great ministers fail to tell them, that the wages of sin is death : that the financial condition of the church was never better: that under the superintendency of CAUSMAN II. GAINES the Sunday School is rapidly filling up; that Mr. Cato Day has been unsparing in his efforts to develop the musical talent; that Mrs. FLEETWOOD is an excellent singer, and that so are Mrs. TILGNAN and the OCKERMAN sisters.

-Messrs Mathews and King both having declined to be candidates for Congress in the Third Congressional Convention of Maryland. comprising a portion of Baltimore city, a Republican Congressional Convention met last Friday and nominated Washington Booth, Esq., resolution denouncing secession. This year a member of the well known shipping firm of they very emphatically vote it down. Next Fitzgerald, Booth & Co. He is said to be a year they will be prepared to sustain a resoluvery popular candidate, and is cordially sup- tion in favor of secession. Universal amnesty to pay it indirectly in the diminished value of party.

#### Seeming and Real.

A fervid imagination sometimes entirely upsets and supplants the plain and obvious teach | over the war in Europe. There is now no hope stantly changed by any change in the laws how-Campaign New National Era-50 ever stringently worded or faithfully enforced making war upon each other. It would be

There is servility in the enslaved race and haughtiness in the master race which no legis lation can reach or remove. Time and endeavor, must have their perfect working before we shall see the end of the effect of slavery and op. pression in the United States on both races, nor severity. In its dismal thunder let towns and should any worker in the cause of equality be in haste to abandon that work.

But the negro now has a constitutional guarantee of equality and fair play Very true. But law on the statute book and law in the practice of the nation are two very different things, and sometimes very opposite things The Constitution guaranteed free speech to every American citizen in every State in the publican Executive Committees and Campaign Union, but what was this guarantee worth to Clubs at \$20 per thousand copies. In many WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON OF WENDELL PHIL localities a more effective campaign document LIPS at any time prior to the late war for the Union? The citizens of each State are guaranteed all the rights and immunities of citizens of other. Reason and justice form only subordithe several States. This was a fundamental part of our United States Constitution from the beginning, but of what earthly value was it to SAMUEL HOAR in South Carolina, or to Mr. HUBBARD in Louisiana? The declaration of independence, the oldest- legal paper of the Republic, asserts the equality and liberty of man more broadly and clearly than any paper ever drawn before by human hands, and yet slavery continued in its presence nearly a hundred years The pen is often mightier than the sword, and the settled habits of a nation mightier than a statute. It has been said that no people are

better than their laws. Many have been found worse than their laws. It is no unreasonable impeachment to say that the American people, and even the American churches, are far in the rear of American law in respect to the negro. Over the gateway of what Christian church in America is it written that no distinction shall be here made on account of color or race? And if written, who does not know that they would be mere hollow words, sound and fury, signifying nothing as to the real facts? Of what avail is it to tell the poor heathen that the Christian religion is a religion of humility and love, while the nations professing it are full of pride and hate? Of what avail is it to boast of the Bible as the book of forbearance and Republican Executive Committee is as follows. | peace, while the nations that profess to believe in it are ever ready for battle and make haste to shed human blood? The time may come when practice and precept, life and profession will harmonize. We certainly hope that the time will come when the colored man in America shall cease to require special efforts to guard their rights and advance their interests as a class. But that time has not yet come, and is not even at the door. While the doors of nearly every workshop in the land are closed against the colored man's child; while all lucrative employments are closed to the colored race, and the highest callings opened to them are of a menial character; while a colored gentleman is compelled to walk the streets of our largest cities like New York unable to obtain admission to the public hotels; while state-rooms are refused in our steamboats, and berths are refused in our sleeping-cars, on account of color, and the negro is a by-word and a hissing at every street corner, the negro is not abolished as a degraded caste, nor need his friends shut up shop and cease to make his advancement in the scale of civilized life a special work. We need to-day every influence that served to put the fifteenth amendment on the national statutebook to help us put the same fully into every department of the nation's life. Especially should every colored man persevere in all the ways open to him to change the unfavorable judgment of the public concerning his race. and bring around his people more favorable conditions to improvement and elevation. Press, platform, pulpit should continue to direct their energies to the removal of the hardshirs and wrongs which continue to be the lot of the colored people of this country because they wear

a complexion which two hundred and fifty years

of slavery taught the great mass of the Ameri-

can people to hate, and which the fifteenth

amendment has not yet taught the American

How Democracy Would Rule Us.

The people of New York city are reaping the fruits of Democratic rule in rich abundance. the support of Democratic thieves of \$23,000. maligners of the Republican party for raising a third of that amount annually, and four fifths of it to pay off the war debt they created!

power and control the Government for ten years. they would increase the national tax to full \$1,000,000,000 yearly at the end of that time, and in twenty years they would double this sum. Ten years ago the annual tax of New York city was not more than \$7,000,000. Now it is more than three times that amount, and it | England. The writer of the article above explains is increasing under Tweed, Sweeney, Fisk & that in speaking of the selection of Mr. Morron Co. at a fearfully rapid rate. What these scoundrels have done for New York they would

do for the nation. -The rebel Democracy of Tennessee, as everywhere else, are steadily growing more depraved and malignant towards the Government. Two years ago they voted unanimously for a the traitors!

#### The War in Europe. The heart of the civilized world still aches

ings of common sense. In the glare of enthusi- of peace this side the fall of Paris, or, what is asm, fiction is often mistaken for fact, and what less likely, a crushing defeat of the trained armexists, some how or other, is confounded with less of Pru-sia now surrounding that great what ought to be. A state of mind analogous city. The last gleam of hope vanished when to this, leads some of our friends to assume | TROCHE declared the terms submitted by Bis that all distinctions founded upon race or color MARCE meant suicide for France. The patriotic have been forever abolished in the United States, and wise efforts of FAVEE and THIERS to arrest and that all special effort recognizing a different | the tide of war and stay the shedding of blood state of facts, are uncalled for, out of time, and have entirely failed. Intervention by the Great hurtful. "There are no colored people in this Powers is out of the question. They did not country" said a highly poetic friend of ours. prevent the war, as they might have done, by not long since. To his mind the fifteenth holding France in check. They must not now. amendment was not merely a law but a mira | that the fight is going against France, intervene cle, for nothing less than a miracle could thus against Prussia. By permitting the beginning so suddenly change black into white, and oblit- without intervention they are bound in honor erate all traces of two hundred and fifty years of and fairness to leave the parties to it to their slavery, both on the part of the race enslaved own course. The time for meddling passed and the race enslaving. This delirium of en- away when the first blow was struck and the thusiasm is very pleasant to those possessed by first gun was fired. Such is the view of Bis it, and it would seem unamiable to disturb it did MARCK, and his view seems logical and concluit not sometimes stand directly in the way of sive. Prussia has no ear for advice or entreaty needed effort. We would not underestimate at such a moment from outsiders. She knows the value of the fifteenth amendment. It has for the moment only France. Who can blame has left many things undone, and this through struggle with a determined enemy who has as nature of the evil it was designed to remove. for devoting his best attention to that enemy No two races of men sustaining the relations and disregarding the ejaculations and shouts to each other that the white and colored people of the outside crowd. Such is the stern logic have sustained could have those relations in. of war. Terms of peace can only come from one or the other, or both, of the actual parties Slavery has left its poison behind it, both in the dangerous to the peace of mankind if nations viens of the slave and in those of the enslaver, were expected to interfere in behalf of a belligerent as soon as he was seen to be getting the worst of the fight. Already we rush into conflict with a recklessness of consequences bordering on madness. War should not be made easy. If war has any virtue, it is in its cities fall, and let wailing fill the air, for war is the harvest of death, in which human will. pride, and power, on one side or the other. must be broken and subdued, that the world may snatch an occasional moment of repose

and thought. On the question as to whether the terms of peace offered to France by Prussia are or are not just and reasonable, opinion is much divided. But the question, it seems to us, is not one of justice or reason-not one of generosity or of exaction. Practically, it is a question of power on the one hand and necessity on the nate objects in the court of war. Whosoever appeals to that court must accept such justice as the conqueror may be disposed to grant, France is no stranger to the rules of war, and she rushed into it well understanding its stern and terrible alternatives. She who had wrenched from Germany the left border of the Rhine must have known that what had been gained by war might, in its turn, be lost by war. The ient German possessions seems obvious enough. Not to demand so much would be to render her victories useless and barren of their natural re sults. War-like though she is, war is no sport even for her. She wants peace, and she wants security against future war, and Alsace, Loraine, and the mighty fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg seem to promise that security. Whether just or unjust, no victorious nation would probably demand tess in the same cir

While we admire the indomitable spirit of the French people, and sympathise with them in this moment of dismal terror and dire calamity. they are plainly unwise in continuing the strug gle. The Empire was mad in beginning the war. and the Republic (if indeed there be a Republic) is mad in continuing it. Prussian armies have not invested Paris in vain, and as there was no power to prevent their investing the city, it is not likely that any power will be, developed to rescue the city out of their hands. It is only a question of time. The little hope that Russia, forgetting Sebastopol and the Crimea, would come to the help of France has dissolved. England can promise little and will do less. What remains? the French say winter, but alas, winter is undiscriminating. Its frosts and sleets are as chilling inside as outside the great city. One other great reliance they have. The army, the glorious French army! No doubt that Frenchmen are the bravest of men-but they are men. and men are not iron, and if they were they could be beaten to pieces by superior skill and power. If Paris is bombarded and knocked to pieces, it will be the fault of the present desperate defenders of Paris, who persist in deferding it when there is no human probability that they can succeed. True he.oism is not blind obstinacy in attempting what is impossible, but a resolute, wise, and persistent endeavor to do all that can be done to maintain a noble cause and secure a possible triumph. Though Paris should not be reduced in three months. the war could not end on that account. There is nothing in French blood more fixed, enduring, unrelenting, and persistent than in German-and the latter is likely to hold out about as long in victory as the former overwhelmed

#### in disaster and defeat. The Right Man at Last.

In the selection of Hon. Oliver P. Morton. Indiana, as Minister to England, President Grant has done a wise act. Senator Morton is the right man in the right place, and in nominating a man of his positive character Gen. Grant has indicated his desire for a bolder and more vigorous policy on the part of our Minister at ablest men in the Senate, and there is no man whose presence will be so much missed. His services as Governor of Indiana during the rebellion will ever be gratefully remembered by the country. Since he has been in the Senate lican, all his votes and speeches and influence have been on the side of liberty, justice, and humanity. His selection will be grateful to the Republican party, as a recognition and approval of the radical element of it.

In so far as the forgoing article reflects upon 000. This is about \$25 to each man, woman, Mr. Motley, our present Minister to England, and child in the city. If the people of the though published in the New NATIONAL ERA. United States were taxed at the same rate, it it does not express the judgment of the Editor would require a tax annually of one thousand of this paper. For all that we have learned from millions of dollars. Now, these New York those who have a right to know, we believe that copperhead knaves are the loudest and fiercest | honorable gentleman has discharged the duties of his high office, with surpassing promptitude, industry, firmuess, and fidelity. While we commend his successor as an able man and eminerally fit If the rebel Democracy should again get into for the place, we have no idea of lending our voice even to an indirect censure of a gentleman and an officer of high standing, who, so far as our knowledge goes, is not only unimpeachable, but worthy of all honor and gratitude for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged every duty imposed upon him by his mission to as a wise and proper one, it was not as against case we would do no injustice to Mr. MOTLEY.

No voter should ever forget that his proportion of the copperhead rebel war debt is just \$1.067. And he should remember, too, that though he may be poor and not compelled to pay this amount in dollars and cents into the hands of the tax collector, he will be compelled he buys to eat or wear.

#### The Temporal Power of the Pope The Defection of General Carl tion in Missouri because out-voted, and his publican party of his d strict to take upon his Overthrown

The long-expected event has taken place. The weak remnant of the temporal power of the United States Senators from the State of Mis-Vicar of Christ has gone down-not with a crash like the French Empire, but like a lamp in the light of day, whose oil has been con- Up to the time of his election to the Senate he sumed. Rome is in the hands of the Italians, and the inhabitants of the "Eternal City" have cheered the soldiers as their liberators. Only the fate of about 700,000 souls is politically changed; a very tr fling alteration of the map of Europe is needed; the balance of power is not shaken, and the event in itself appears but of little political consequence when compared to the gigantic struggle now raging between the two greatest nations of Europe. If, owever, we consider the end of the temporal power of the Pope as a symptom of the times, marking the beginning of a new era, it is of It is universally known that this temporal power of the Pope for the last ten years was solely upheld by the presence of the French bayonets, which the "eldest son of the church" kindly furnished to his aged parent, and might have continued to furnish had not the hour come when he supposed they could be employed

to greater advantage elsewhere. It is not denied, either, that for many years prior to 1860 the power of the Pope did not amount to anything material, and owed its existence not so much to its own strength as to the mutual consent of the other Powers. In fact, it never had in itself any solid foundation. Even in the middle ages, when the ecclesiastical power of the Church had reached its highest point, the Pope was nothing as a military power. His hirelings" were always noted for their pusillanimity, their lack of discipline and of compe tent leadership. Whenever they crossed-swords with the armies of the secular princes they were almost always ingloriously worsted, so that his temporal power might have been easily subverted at any time but for his spiritual office, his real source of strength. By his power of excommunication he caused emperors and kings to tremble. His blessing was believed to possess supernatural power, and the halo of infallibility surrounded him in the eves of the faithful. Indeed, all the miracles recorded by the Church, from the very beginning of Christianity down to the holy coat exhibited in our day by the Archbishop of Treves, were so many elements of strength to the spiritual power. Yet all these bulwarks of faith proved unavailing to the Pope in the hour of his extremest need. Not one of the Catholic Powers in Europe, either from motives of policy or of piety, deemed it worth while to defend the head of the Church against the very man upon whose head this same Pope Prus had hurled his thun derous excommunication. Austria, Bavaria. Spain, and Portugal have stood silent spectators of his dethronement; and their indifference and inertia, considering their natural conservatism, is a significant and cheering symptom the times. It shows unmistakably that the Church itself, the hereditary and ancient enemy of liberty, enlightenment, and science, is fast declining, and that it must go down in spite of the most desperate efforts of its votaries. It is a curious fact that the downfall of the

almost immediately after the adjournment of the Ecumenical Council, which had been called power and influence of the Church. The de claration of Infallibility was to surround it with a new halo of authority and glory. Yet just this effort to impart new vigor to institutions and ideas that have outlived themselves, hastened, rather than arrested, this latest defeat. An old nuisance may long be tolerated and even maintained by common consent for reasons of expediency and policy, on condition avoid public offense by new transgressions, but the moment its representatives are blind enough to rise defiantly as aggressors against the spirit of the age, they are doomed to ignominious defeat. Slavery might have lasted for many gento mistake your infirmity for strength is a les- his credit for usefulness with others. son which the representatives of superannuated EMANUEL. His bad success with that potentate made him no wiser. His first arrow lost, he shot another in the same direction, and determined to restore the old splendor of the and superstitions as binding articles of faith. bills, and supported by the Ridical members of The appearance of a triumph on his part is not | Congress and the Republican press, exacting virtual defeat. The undignified quarrels of the though strongly opposed by the copperhead unity that could not fail to call forth the mer- most desperate fight was made, Gen. Schurz he has always been right. As a radical Republiment of the profane, while the eloquent words standing shoulder to shoulder with SAULSBURY,

> civilized world, and threw a glaring light on the rottenness of the whole establishment. fore, yet see a succession of high Pontiffs through generations, even after having witnessed the overthrow of their temporal power. Though the Church may have a large field for action for many years to come, in the ratural and inevitable course of events, in some centu ries, sooner or later, the Vicar of Christ will be a tradition of by gone days, and the successor of St. Peter will have no successor.

# A Queer Republic.

We fear it will turn out that our Government was a very little hasty in recognizing "the French Republic," for there seems to be no such government in France, nor even in Paris. The whole thing is a myth or a sham. France has no real government of any kind. Paris has Mr. Motley but as against others who were a military dictator in the person of General named as probably succeeding him. In any TROCHU, one of NAPOLEON'S most faithful officers; BAZAINE, another of NAPOLEON'S officers, rules Metz, and refuses to recognize "the Republic:" the Red Republicans are the government at Lyons, and so on everywhere. And to dispel all hope of a Republic in the future the Provisional Government have postponed indefinitely the election of the Constituent Assembly. What a burlesque to call such abported by the two sections of the Republican is having a wonderfully molifying effect upon his labor, and the increased price of everything have a Republic in France then they have one sence of all government a Republic! If they in Russia and Spain.

# Schurz.

The defection of CARL SCHURZ, one of the souri, has filled all Republicans with regret, and a large majority of them with surprise. had been looked upon as one of the straightest sect of Republicans. He had everywhere, on all occasions proclaimed himself a Radical Republican, and the Republican party had accepted him as one of their most zealous and faithful, as well as one of the ablest of their leaders. In the days of slavery he was one of its acknowledged, and most persistent enemies. Having been compelled to flee from Germany for the active and very gallant part he took in the Revolutionary movement of 1848, he naturally arrayed himself on the side of Republican principles upon becoming an American citizen. Opposition to chattel bondage was one of those principles. As the logical consequence his hatred for slavery in the United States, as well as in Europe, he became a member of the Republican party, and ne of the most prominent champions of free speech, free soil, and free

Upon the triumph of the Republican party and the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. SCHURZ became a candidate for office, and was appointed Minister to Spain. But being a Prussian refugee and a revolutionist, the Queen refused to receive him. Of necessity he returned to the United States and again became a candidate of the gentlemen now claiming the Republican Regent SERRANO has recently ordered the exefor office. He was appointed Major General in the army. But though a brave, as far as we ever heard, and undoubtedly a loyal one, he won no fame in the field, and rendered no ser. vice to the country commensurate with the high position so generously bestowed upon him by President Lincoln. In short, he proved a failure as military chieftain, though it would be neither just nor true to assert that he disgraced either himself or his country. He failed through | Hon. GEO. BOOKER. But we yield our personal want of military genius rather than from indif. ference or misconduct.

The war having ended Gen. Schurz turned his attention to journalism, and soon became the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. While in this position he was employed as Editor in Chief of the Detroit (Mich igan) Post, a new Republican paper just started, with a liberal capital, it was thought, State. The prominent names before the Conand wealthy influential backers. At the end vention were George Tucker, of Pittsylvania; of a year the capital was all sunk. the concern W. H. H. Stowell, of Halifax, and C. Y. Thomas, largely in debt, and in a fair way to ruin all connected with it rich as they were. It was thought judicious, therefore, for Gen. Schurz can; and from his known fidelity, and the earn- 243. In the Fourth Congressional District the to withdraw from its editorship, which he did. and the paper is now making money. These facts, and the character of the paper under his management, created the impression amongst all who had watched his course, that he had a second time proved a failure.

city, the influential organ of the German Republicans of Missouri. He at once took ad vantage of this strong position to constitute himself a candidate for the United States Senate. As might be expected from the fact that he had scarcely been in Missouri long enough Pope as a temporal ruler should have occurred te become a naturalized citizen, as well, per haps, as from doubt as to his soundness on certain important questions, he met a most deterfor the express purpose of strengthening the mined opposition. But being adopted by the German Republicans as their candidate, and through dint of most zealous personal efforts and strong promises, he was elected. And in spite of an opinion that he had exhibited a lit tle want of delicacy in forcing himself upon the Republican party of Missouri for the best office in their gift so soon after removing to the State. and a slight apprehension that so much zeal for office might be incompatible with unyieldthat those who benefit by it keep quiet, and ing fidelity to principle, his election was received with very general gratification.

At length he to k his place in the United States Senate, and becomes one of the lawmakers of the land, and one of the judges of other men's fitness to serve their country. For stain inflicted upon the party in July, 1868, erations longer but for the crazy attempt of the a long time he deported himself with disnified slaveholders, in utter disregard of the spirit of and haughty reserve. His friends begun to the age and the sentiments of the whole civil- fear that he was better calculated to shine on ized world, to make it the absolute power in the stump than in the Forum, or else, that the country. Even a sick man may sometimes | having reached the object of his ambition, he hide his disease for a while by artificial means | had no need to display the wonderful powers and assume an air of health, provided that he he was supposed to possess. For one whole keeps quiet and does not attempt to display session Senator Schurz maintained almost an strength; but woe to him if he should venture unbroken silence, increasing his claim to modto challenge the healthy and vigorous! Not esty with some as much as he had diminished

Some how all this time an impression was ideas and institutions seem utterly unable to creeping into the minds of his Radical collearn. In his blindness, that amiable and illus- leagues that he was gradually working himself trious fossil of by-gone ages, Pius IX, whose clear of his radicalism, and slowly but surely simplicity is perhaps the greatest miracle about verging towards that half-way house called him, evidently believes in himself that he is "conservatism," where all men contemplating more than a match for the spirit of the cen- defection to their party first take refuge. No tury. In the face of a laughing world, and very violent overt act gave rise to this impreswhen even the Church itself could scarcely con- sion, but an hundred little things. His very trol its laughing muscles, this innocent func- silence in the crisis we were then passing tionary solemnly excommunicated Victor through exhibited indifference to his old principles and the welfare of his party.

Time passed on, and too soon developed Gen. Schurz's "Conservative" leaning, as well as the justice of the fears of his friends. The Church, threw down the gauntlet once more to questions for the admission of Virginia, Misthe world by calling the Ecumenical Council, sissippi, Texas, and Georgia came up in sucand tried again to rivet outgrown assumptions cession. Conditions were attached to these wanting: but it will not do for the old Church some guarantees of good faith and loyalty on to experience many such triumphs. It was like the part of those States when admitted. To NAPOLEON and the Plebiscitum; it resulted in three of these bills conditions were attached reverend prelates, which would leak out in spite | members, the Conservatives, and by Gen. of all prohibitory measures, betrayed a lack of SCHURZ. On the Georgia bill, however, the of STRASSMEYER in denunciation of Infallibility STOCKTON, THURMAN, MCCREERY, and every found an enthusiastic echo through the whole other copperhead Senator.

He favored the Senate with as many as three speeches upon this Georgia bill, in each of The progress of the world in general is by which he took occasion to assail the Georgia Republicans, and to justify the demands of the rebel Democracy. He also modestly took it upon himself to lecture such Senators as How ARD, CHANDLER, SHERMAN, CAMERON, and a majority of that body, most of whom had been there for many years, while he had hardly be come warm in his seat, for their want of wisdom, justice, and honesty in favoring a bill which he chanced to oppose, telling them what their duty was, how they were bringing reproach upon themselves and the Senate, endangering the ascendency of the Republican party, driving the Georgia Democrats into another rebellion, and bringing about various other dire consequences.

His course was so dictatorial and offensivehe so clearly gave them to understand that he considered himself their superior in judgment, and wisdom, and patriotism-that in private political circles heacquired the title of "schoolmaster of the Senate."

In these speeches he proclaimed, by their whole spirit, if not in words, that he had ceased to be a Republican, to become a philosopher and a statesman. Politics, in his opinion, had clearly become too grovelling for him as an American Senator and lawgiver. All felt who had watched his course that he was lost to the Republican party. Here is his failure as a Republican Senator.

To all who thus watched the career of Gen SCHURZ his bolt from the Republican conven that State, to defeat the Republican and elect the bolters' ticket, will cause very little surtext that his defection is owing to the neg lect of the convention to take ground in favor of permitting disfranchised rebels to But, no matter whether this or free schemes, and that the ticket was fairly nomi-

adopted, proves beyond all dispute that he has cans. left the Republican party and is anxious to give the State over to the rebel Democracy. And this is the grateful return this suddenly elevated patriot makes for all the favors showered upon him by the Republican party! It is his fourth and final failure.

#### Virginia Politics.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Virginia had a split in their Convention, each wing of the party placing in nomination a candidate for Congressional honors. But these honors will hardly be reached by either

In the 4th Virginia District the Republicans have nominated W. H. H. STOWELL, of Manchester. Our first choice for this nomination in 1869 in opposition to the present incumbent. preferences, as every patriotic Republican and earnest support. The Richmond Journal plete emancipation of slaves. of the 29th ult., has the following article on the nominee for this District :

As our readers are already informed, Mr. W. H. H. Stowell has received the nomination for Congress at the hands of the Republican party in the Fourth Congressional District of this

Mr. Tucker is well known throughout the entire State as an earnest and ardent Republiestness with which he has devoted himself to he interests of the Republicans in the Fourth District, it was confidently believed by his hosts prove the choice of the Convention. Under the auspices of the Republican Congressional Committee, he first organized the Republican erest in the German Republican paper of that den of the fight through the hotly contested campaign of 1869; and it seemed to be due to his position in the party that he should receive this recognition at their hands.

We are free to say that we conceived his claims to be superior to that of any other Republican in the District. Nevertheless, we do not claim to be infallible, and those duly chosen to express the choice of the Republicans of the District, by a decided vote, have fixed upon Mr. Stowell as their choice, and it was a most gratifying spectacle to behold, how gracefully and ow earnestly those delegates in the convenion who had been the earnest advocates for Mr. Tucker came forward at the ratification meeting held subsequent to the adjournment of the convention, and gave expression to their determination to give to Mr. Stowell their cor fial and united support.

We are assured, and believe, that these gen lemen will bring out the entire strength of the competitor, Mr. W. L. Owen, who has been Union League to the head centre of the Conservative tens, fifties, and hundreds. The Republicans of the Fourth will rally around their sen standard-bearer, and give him their cordial and undivided support; and the result on the 8th of November next will wipe out the when that old political fraud and dead beat, George W. Booker, was inflicted upon us.

In the Fifth District the Republicans have honored themselves and their party by placing in nomination one of the purest and most popular gentlemen in the State, the learned and venerable Judge ALEXANDER RIVES. Notwithstanding the large Democratic majority in this district, as shown by the election of last year, the nomination of Judge Rives is a guarantee of success. The New York Tribune of the 3d inst. thus compliments the Republicans of this district on the wisdom they have shown in the choice of their candidate:

The nomination of the Hon. Alexander Rives by the Republicans of the Albermarle (5th) Congressional District of Virginia is one eminently fit to be made. Mr. Rives is one of the best specimens of the Virginia gentleman, a man of fine culture, large information, and sound views, who would be an acquisition to any legislative body. A thorough and earnest canvass of the Dis rict will secure his election. Let our friends see to it that no proper effort is lacking to secure so desirable a result.

Speaking on the same subject, the Richmond

Journal of a recent date says: What Virginian cannot and will not support Judge Alexander Rives for Congress? A name memorable and grand in Virginia-the synonym of every noble virtue. The Republicans of the Fifth District have honored themselves in their choice, and given an assurance to the people of the State that their interests and native sen.

It is unnecessary for us to go into any history a name so well known, so respected and adtask-a useless work. Happy would Virginia be if she could always be represented by men of such capacity, dignity, and worth. Let his election be made sure, and a brighter era will dawn upon the Old Commonwealth.

In the Eighth District Col. ROBERT W. HUGHES has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate. Col. Hughes is a native Monday in October. Virginian, a man of fine culture and great personal popularity, and perhaps better under stands the internal affairs of the Commonwealth and the needs and necessities of the people of Virginia than any other gentleman of the State. He expects to take the stump in a few days. and will give his District a thorough canvassing. His recent letter on the situation or condition of political parties in his own and other Southern States, which has been published and largely circulated by the Republican Congressional Committee, is one of the ablest and most exhaustive arguments in favor of the principles of the Republican party we have ever read. If his ability as a debater will at all compare with his ability as a sound political writer, his two competitors will soon have to call for large re-enforcements, should they consent to canvass the District with him.

If the Republicans of the 8th District of Virginia do their duty they will elect Col. HUGHES by a handsome majority. As an evidence of the estimation in which he is held by the people of his section of the State, we quote the following article from the Virginia State Journal of the 29th ult. :

Both Terry and Favette (McMullin,) may stop their squabbling now over the Congres sional game, for there is not a man in that district who is not proud of the name and fame of and has a dearer interest in, the material regeneration of Virginia than all the politicians within her horders

He has accepted the endorsement of the Re-

efforts, conjointly with the rebel Democracy of shoulders the burden of the canvass, free from the inflictions and afflictions of caucus. The people of that district should honor themselves by electing him; and we have that sort of prise. Nor will they be deceived by the pre- French je ne sais quoi feeling that he will be the chosen representative in the next Congress from Southwest Virginia.

Hon. J. H. PLATT, Jr., is now at home actively engaged in a canvass of his District (the trade is the cause of his bolt, neither he nor second.) The Democrats of this District have any other deserter has ever denied that the con. as yet made no nomination. It would seem a vention from which he bolted had a very large piece of folly for them to do so, as Col. PLATT majority of fairly elected delegates opposed to his | will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Hon. CHAS. H. PORTER, was in the city during the early part of this week, and reports As an honest man and a Republican he was everything as looking favorable for his re-elecbound to support it in good faith. That he tion from the 3d, or Richmond District. The does not do so, and is stumping the State for a divisions in this District having been healed bolters' ticket, which the rebel Democracy have there is now no fear of its loss to the Republi

#### Gradual Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

A law was passed by the Spanish Cortes, in

May last, providing for the gradual emancipation of slavery in Cuba. This law, passed as a peace offering to the United States to prevent them from acknowledging Cuban independence, or from any intervention between the insurgents and Spain, was not over palatable to the slave owners, and they have defeat its execution under one pretext or another until within a few days. But it is said that the Spanish nomination unless one of them can be induced cution of this emancipation act, which also applies to Porto Rico. By its provision all children of slave mothers born henceforth are free; all those born since 1868 are free upon certain conditions; all slaves over sixty years of age was that sterling Republican and unflinching at this date are free, and all others as soon as friend of the colored man, Hon. George Tucker, they arrive at sixty years of age; all slaves bewho made such an able canvass of the District longing to the State are declared free, and all who have rendered public service during the insurrection. As soon as the Cuban deputies are admitted to the Spanish Cortes the Governshould, and shall give Mr. Stowell, a warm | ment will present a project of law for the com-

#### Registration in Maryland. We find in the Star a statement as to the

registration in Maryland last week. From this statement it seems that there were registered in Talbot county 233 white and 1,388 colored voters. The total white registered is said to be 2.200, making a voting population of about 3.600, and a white majority in the county of about 800. The Republican vote last year was following is about the number of colored persons registered : Frederick county, 1,711 : f personal and political friends that he would Washington county, 650; Alleghany, 200; Carroll, 500. Total, 3,061. The Democratic majority in the district at the last election was 588. In the Fifth Congressional District the From Detroit Gen. Schurz removed to St. in the campaign of 1867, for the constitutional colored voters registered, so far as ascertained. Louis, and succeeded in securing a one-half in- convention. He had borne the heat and the bur- are about as follows. Charles county, 1,723 St. Mary's county, about 1,500; Calvert county, 970; Prince George's county, about 1,500; Montgomery county, about 1,500 : Anne Arundel county, 2.521 ; Howard county, estimated at 600; six districts of Baltimore county, estimated at 600. Total, 9,314. In this district. at the last election, Mr. STONE, Democrat. was elected by a majority of 8,374.

> AGES OF SOUTHERN NEGROES .- A CENSUS taker in one of the Southern districts says that the ages of the negroes is entirely a matter of conjecture. So far as his experience goes, nineteen out of twenty cannot tell within ten years how old they are, nor are their parents more accurate even with regard to their very pickin' time, de year before freedom struck the earth." "Jenny was two months old when Massa Charley got wounded in de war." was born 'bout de time massa built him new gin-house." "Jim was born in de Christmas everything in politics, from the president of a week of de year when frost killed the taturs." Such are the data from which to collect the ages of children, while the years of older persons are a matter of more uncertain conjecture.

> > The foregoing is doubtless very near the truth. The writer of this has been a public speaker and a writer during nearly thirty years. but born in slavery, where every effort was made to blot all traces of manhood in the slave. he is to this day unable to tell his age. Though the above is evidently intended as a reflection upon negro intellect, it is, when rightly viewed, a pathetic statement of the deep wrong the negroes have received at the hands of the Christian slaveholders, who not only robbed them of their own bodies and souls, but even of the means of knowing how long they have been in the world. It has always been a source of dissatisfaction to the writer that he neither knows when nor exactly where he was born. We venture to assert, that colored children twenty years hence will know as well as any others their ages and birth places and family relations. Slavery never respected the family nor education. Liberty will do both.

> > THE Laborers' Union in Galveston, Texas, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to take into consideration the general interests of the association, and authorized said committee to communicate with the draymen with a view to their co-operation to prevent the giving away of public thoroughfares to private individuals. The following names were enrolled as members of the association:

Matthew Morrison, A. J. Jourdan, Robert Mason, John Lee, Robert Billups, Louis Richardson, Henry Wilson, George Alexander, William Henry, Chap Anderson, Robert Winston, Jackson Finley, John N. Coss, Sam Morris, Charles W. McCormick, Claimont Grey, Eagleston Wright, Charles Freeman, June Peuson, Madison Hardin, Adam Wilson, Andrew Scott, Richard Peters, W. Dinsey, Greene Whitney, Archer Fields, Thomas Brown, L. Goodwin, William Roame, G. P. Douglass, Chas. Readman, Andrew Johnson, Charles Avres, Profit Crawley, Solomon Riley, Thomas Alexander, William Edwards, Jas. Gilbert, Daniel McCall A. F. Langholz, Frank Wiley, Andrew Jackson, Alex. Banks, Edward McCormick. The meeting then adjourned to meet the first

RICHARD NELSON, Rec. Secretary.

## The Fall of Strasbourg.

Strasbourg has at last surrendered. Gen. ULRICH was compelled by the people and the garrison to abandon his obstinate but gallant defence. This fortress and Toul are two of the places whose possession Bis-MARCK demanded as the price of a peace. The French foolishly refused to comply with the terms, and they have been captured, and will be held. Metz must soon share the same fate, and Paris cannot long stave off her destiny. It becomes more certain every day that France cannot escape her present sore dilemma, except by yielding gracefully what the Germans demand, or being compelled to yield by the force of arms. The siege of Strasbourg continued forty-eight days, and was most obstinately defended. The result of this victory is 17,000 prisoners, over four hundred cannons, and a large quantity of military stores. Strasbourg. toe, is considered "the key to France."

-The Rochester Union, red-hot Democrat, says : "There were forty gentlemen of celor in attendance upon the recent Louisiana State Convention as delegates." What a transformation, as viewed through locofoco spectacles. Robert W. H. Hughes. He has done more for, Forty "niggers" transformed into "gentlemen of color!" It is a wonderful advance for a Democrat to admit that a colored man can be a